5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 INEEL Storm Water Coordinator or Designee

The INEEL storm water coordinator is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the SWPPP-CA. The INEEL storm water coordinator is the point of contact with the DOE-ID Environmental Programs and the DOE-ID Construction Management Division. The INEEL storm water coordinator oversees preparation and implementation of project SWPPP-CAs.

The INEEL storm water coordinator performs periodic inspections of construction sites to evaluate the effectiveness of the inspections program and determine whether additional control measures are required for a specific construction project. The INEEL storm water coordinator or designee performs inspections after project closeout and on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays following rainstorms. If an increase in the frequency of inspections for a specific project is warranted, the INEEL storm water coordinator notifies the project manager and inspector when changes to the inspection program are implemented. The INEEL storm water coordinator evaluates the effectiveness of control measures and is responsible for requesting changes to current construction practices or changes in the appropriate SWPPP-CA. Within a facility area, the facility storm water coordinator may share the responsibility with the INEEL storm water coordinator.

The INEEL storm water coordinator obtains precipitation data from the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration and relays it to inspectors. The INEEL storm water coordinator is responsible for preparing the notice of final stabilization completion. The INEEL storm water coordinator maintains all records as required by the regulations and the INEEL SWPPP Program. The INEEL storm water coordinator's approval signature is required on the project SWPPP-CAs and reports of inspections performed by the INEEL storm water coordinator.

5.2 Project Manager

The project manager must understand the requirements of the INEEL SWPPP-CA. The project manager is responsible for developing and revising project SWPPP-CAs. The project manager's signature is required on project SWPPP-CAs. If any deficiencies of the project SWPPP-CA are identified, the project manager must notify the INEEL storm water coordinator to evaluate the deficiencies. For long-form projects, the project manager is responsible for preparing construction progress and delay records. The project manager must maintain a copy of the project SWPPP-CA and supporting documents for the duration of the project. The project manager is responsible for ensuring that the responsibilities are fulfilled for the following positions: designers, procurement agents, construction managers, quality engineers, and inspectors. The project manager should distribute copies of the project SWPPP-CA to NEPA personnel, procurement agents, quality engineers, and inspectors. The project manager is responsible for revising project SWPPP-CAs when changes to the project have a significant effect on the potential for discharging pollutants, within 14 days of a spill to the Big Lost River System, and within 7 days if EPA finds the project SWPPP-CA does not meet the minimum requirements. The project manager is responsible for revising the project SWPPP-CA within 7 days and implementing corrective measures before the next anticipated storm event whenever inspections indicate the project SWPPP-CA is ineffective.

5.3 Project Designer

The project designer must understand the requirements of the INEEL SWPPP-CA. The designer must include erosion, sediment, storm water controls, and final stabilization in construction project designs. The designer must ensure that specifications meet SWPPP-CA requirements, such as minimal clearing limits, stabilized construction entrances, timely soil stabilization, and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls.

5.4 Procurement Agent

The procurement agent must understand the requirements of the INEEL SWPPP-CA and ensure that contractual documents provide requirements, such as dust control, good housekeeping practices, proper material management, minimal off-site tracking, waste disposal, spill prevention, and training. The project SWPPP-CA should be included in the bid package for the construction project.

5.5 Construction Manager

The construction manager must have a copy of the project SWPPP-CA and required reports available at a central location on the construction site for use by all those identified as having responsibilities under the plan. The construction manager must verify that the subcontractor has posted a notice with SWPPP-CA information near the main entrance of the construction site.

5.6 Quality Engineer

The quality engineer must understand the inspection requirements in the INEEL SWPPP-CA and ensure that appropriate storm water inspections are included in project inspection plans.

5.7 Inspector

The inspector must understand and be familiar with the requirements in the INEEL SWPPP-CA and ensure they are implemented. The inspector is responsible for assessing site conditions and determining whether additional storm water control measures are necessary. The inspector continues inspections when there is a temporary halt in construction. The inspector's signature is required on inspection reports. Following project closeout, the inspection responsibility transfers to the INEEL storm water coordinator.

5.8 LMITCO Environmental Affairs Director

The Environmental Affairs director is the LMITCO representative who certifies and transmits SWPPP-CAs, inspection reports, spill reports, and notices of final stabilization to DOE-ID.

5.9 DOE-ID Environmental Programs and Settlement Agreement Manager

The DOE-ID Environmental Programs and Settlement Agreement manager is the DOE-ID representative who certifies SWPPP-CAs, inspection reports, spill reports, and notices of final stabilization.

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7. DEFINITIONS

Commencement of construction—The initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction activities.

Construction—Excavation, site development, grading, and other surface disturbance activities.

Control measure—Any pollution prevention practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Discharge of storm water associated with construction activity—A discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (for example, clearing, grading, or excavation), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (for example, fill piles, borrow area, concrete truck washout, fueling) or other industrial storm water directly related to the construction process (for example, concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located (EPA 1998).

Pollutant—Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials [except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*], heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean: (a) sewage from vessels; or (b) water, gas, or other material that is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources. (40 CFR 122) NOTE: Radioactive materials covered by the Atomic Energy Act are those encompassed in its definition of source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials. Examples of materials not covered include radium and accelerator-produced isotopes.

Pollution prevention practice—Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. Pollution prevention practices also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Waters of the United States—

(1) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(2) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;"

(3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

c. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition;

(6) The territorial sea; and

(7) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs 1 through 6 of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirement of the CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water that neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the *Clean Water Act*, the final authority regarding *Clean Water Act* jurisdiction remains with EPA (40 CFR 122).

Appendix A

Detailed Description of Management Practices for Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans